The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year. | PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. | Price, Five Cents.

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FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.—NO. 4.

MEASURING THE SIZE OF THE EARTH.

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In reading the preceding chapter it is likely that some persons asked, "How do we know the stars are so far away? Who has been to them to the to measure the distance?" Let us see.

If you look at an object to the north of you which is not too far away, and carefully note its direction, and then walk a short distance to the east or west, and again note the direction of the object from you, it will been seen that its apparent position has changed. If your motion was to the east, the direction of the object will now be a little west of north. If you moved west its direction will be little east of north. The amount of change in the apparent direction will depend both upon the distance of the object from you and upon the distance you have moved. By measuring the distance you have moved, and observing the amount of change in the apparent direction of the object, you can estimate how far it is away. Thus by measuring a short distance upon the shore (which would be called the "base-line") one can tell how far off an island is without going to it. But in order to estimate the distance of objects like the sun and moon and stars to which we cannot go, we must make some measurements. So it has been a great object with astronomers to learn just how large and of what shape the world is. Their untiring efforts to determine these questions cannot fail to interest and instruct us.

In the latitude of Boston, Mass., where I live, the sun at noon is never directly over head. Neither is it in Charleston, or in Savannah, or in Mobile, or in New Orleans. But it comes nearer to being overhead at noon in those places than it does here, and it rises higher here than in Montreal. This is because the world is round, and as we stand on its surface our heads point away from the centre as the spokes of a wheel do from the hub. To learn how far it is around the world we do not need to measure the whole distance, but after measuring a part of it we can tell by the way our heads point, what proportion of the circumference we have passed over. Just as if you knew there were twenty-one spokes in a wheel and measured the distance on the rim between two of them, that multiplied by twenty would give the whole circumference. Thus we know from the different heights to which the sun rises at noon above the horizon at Boston and Savannah, that the distance between those places must be about one-fortieth of that around the world (i. e. it is about nine degrees). Supposing these cities to be on the same meridian (or north and south line), if we measured the distance between them and multiplied that by forty, we should have the whole distance around the world.

Long before the Christian era a Greek astronomer (Eratosthenes), attempted such a measurement in Egypt. But until within two hundred years the instruments for measurement were too inaccurate to lead to satisfactory results. About the year 1500 Fernel. a Frenchman, tried to measure a degree by counting the revolutions of the wheel of his carriage. A hundred and thirty years later Richard Norwood, an Englishman, measured the distance between London and York (about two and one-half degrees, or one hundred and fifty miles), by counting his paces as he walked over the road. In 1735 the French government sent two expeditions, to Peru, in South America, and one to Lapland, in northern Europe. The South American party spent about ten years in measuring a distance of two hundred miles, so anxious were they to be accurate. The party going to Lapland spent a little more than a year in measuring a distance of sixty miles. From these measurements it was shown that the earth is a little less than eight thousand miles in diameter, and about twenty-five thousand miles in circumference.

So important, however, is it to secure great accuracy in these figures that various governments are still at work to perfect them. The English surveyors have been engaged now for more than fifty years in measuring the length of India; and the Russian surveyors about the same time in measuring the breadth of Russia. The United States Coast Survey are engaged in a similar work here. Doubtless many of my readers have seen them at work. In 1872 and 1873 they were at work in Atlanta, Georgia, to test their instruments and secure a perfect "base-line.' Twice in winter and once in summer they there measured over again for a base-line a distance of about five miles. Their results did not differ more than a third of an inch from each other! A third of an inch in five miles does not seem of much account. But to the astronomer it is a great deal, since he measures by that standard the distance to the sun and stars; and a small error in the standard becomes a great one when many times repeated. An error of one third of an inch in the standard of five miles would amount to an error of one hundred miles in measuring the distance of the sun from the earth, and to more than 20,000,000 of miles in measuring the distance to the nearest fixed star! Thus the men of science teach us by example to love the truth for its own sake, and to seek after it as for hid treasure. If it is of such importance that the standard by which we measure distance and quantity should be perfect what shall be said of the necessity of having a perfect standard by which to characterize our actions? Surely the Christian should be as diligent in his efforts to obtain a perfect knowledge of Christ as the astronomer is to secure the correct measure of the world.

REMINISCENCES OF IRA ALDRIDGE, THE AFRICAN TRAGEDIAN.

NO. 3.

BY T. MORRIS CHESTER.

[From Forney's Progress.]

It was a little singular that Aldridge never had appeared in France till October, 1866. With his Continental reputation, which had preceded him, his first appearance at Versailles was an event in theatrical circles. The literati of Paris were there in full force to sit in judgement not only upon his dramatic merit, but upon the innovation of playing Othello in English, while his support was rendered in French. The performance opened with a light comedy before a small number of persons. During the *entr'acte* the theatre was packed and jammed from floor to dome. A noted arrival in one of the boxes attracted general attention, and, following the direction of concentrated observation, my eye rested upon a very distinguished-looking personage of obvious African decent. It was the great Alexander Dumas, accompanied by his daughter, who seemed fairer than most Caucasians, upon the principle, I suppose, that the mixture of a little blue in the water will wash the clothes whiter.

It is not complimentary to Frenchmen that comparatively few of those in the higher circles understand the English language, which accounted for the number of books in the possession of persons of quality. The curtain arose upon Othello amid an almost painful stillness. Aldridge's appearance was greeted with an outburst of applause, which accorded welcome and opportunity, and then an ominous silence succeeded, as if France suspend judgment until merit should develresults worthy of recognition. There was an oppressive quiet until Othello delivered his speech before the senate. Varying in manner and tone from all others, which was rendered so natural and effective that the audience, under his magnetic power, was transported into the fancied impression that it was witnessing the reality. The illusion was not dispelled till the end of the act, when a flattering call summoned the tragedian before the curtain to receive a tribute from France, to which he modestly responded, and then retired amid a buzz of approbation from all parts of the house. The actor was now on good terms with his audience. Whatever fears may have been mutually entertained, they soon passed away. Confidence, both before and behind the curtain, having been inspired to a high degree, the play went on under the most flattering demonstrations of applause. In the scene where Iago artfully infuses jealousy into the brain of Othello, without uttering a word, but by twitchings, facial expressions of rage, the dropping of his lower jaw as if it suddenly became unhinged, the convulsion of muscular parts of his body apparent through his tights, and other exhibitions of emotions, were so naturally rendered and blended with the context as to excite unbounded enthusiasm over his masterly delineation of passion His culminating triumph was in the scene where Othello takes Iago by the throat, standing above him with towering passion so wonderfully simulated, that when he threw his Ancient from him with such dramatic effect and power, the entire audience manifested its recognition of genius by a spontaneous plaudits and cries of "Bravo!" "Bravo!' The play went on to the close with increasing interest and enthusiasm, when the judgment of France, through her literary representatives, was recorded—"Well done!"

After the performance I was invited to a banquet, which was attended by the *literati* of Paris and other eminent persons, among whom was Alexander Dumas, to whom I was presented. When the great tragedian and the great writer met they always kissed each other. Dumas always greeted Aldridge with *mon confrere*. These two men, born upon distant continents, speaking a different language, the offspring of an oppressed race, having achieved fame in their respective spheres, ever cherished a love of race and self-respect in the presence of Europeans, which their different nationalities did not weaken, and which the Negro in this country might emulate with advantage. Self-respect must always precede the respect of others. They have illustrated by their lives that it is possible for the Negro to float upon a Caucasian current, if he is lightened by progress and buoyed by culture.

Entertainment of the Capitol City Guards

given at Williard's Hall January 21, 1881. This excellent company gave one of the most brilliant entertainments we have witnessed for many days. Captain Kelley, Lieutenant Marshall and all of the uniformed gentlemen appeared in their graceful and military style and the organization is composed of some of our best young men. The attendance was very large—their being about 400 present. All the ladies appeared in excellent party dress, and gentlemen correspondingly nice. The entertainment commenced at 8:30 o'clock, all present took part in the grand promenade.

Prof. Imick's band did excellent credit to the occasion and everything passed of as calm as a midsummer dream. After the promenade Lieut. Marshall introduced Prof. Greener, of Howard University who delivered a nice little address, congratulating the company on its success etc. Had the managements secured proper and efficient persons in the coat and cloak rooms, the entertainment would have been not only a success financially but it would have been a perfect success every way. However, good order prevailed during the evening, and the company had a very fair entertainment. There were many garments lost by the ladies which we hope will be returned, since they were misplaced through mistake. A good joke on the representative of the ADVOCATE is that he came away minus a silk plug hat which he hopes will be returned to this office. Whether it was taken through mistake or otherwise, he hopes to recover it.

There were many features connected with this entertainment that deserve mention but we are sorry we cannot give a more lengthy description. Among the dancers, we noticed some of the most dignified and graceful of our people. The supper table under the management of Mr. Wirt Taylor, the efficient caterer was tastefully arranged and bore some of the richest delicacies. We would suggest to the Capital City Guards, that when they give another entertainment they should see that the cloak and hat rooms are under management different from what they had this time. The officers in this company are a good set of military disciplinarians and we believe they will show in future that their entertainments will not be mareed by any unpleasantness. May they grow better tacticians etc.

Prominent among those present, were Prof. Greener of Howard Univesity, Maj. N. V. Bacchus of Cincinnati, Misses M. E. Mercer, Williams, Thompson and Sadie J. Holmes of West Virginia.

LOUISVILLE'S SAENGERFEST

MR. EDITOR:

The article clipped from the Indianapolis *Leader* of a few days ago, and reprinted in your issue of last week, of which the following is a copy misrepresents the facts, as the colored music people of this city, to wit:

"The colored people of Louisville have a singing society called the "Saengerfest." This, we think, is a case of imitativeness gone to seed. If "singing society" is too common, why not take some fancy English word that will express the same meaning? Why break into the German language when the English is not yet exausted?"

The fact is, the colored people of this city have no singing society named "Saenngerfest" as indicated in the above article. It is true however that we have here a large number of well established singing societies. It has almost become a settled custom for the fifteen or twenty musical organizations of our city to hold musical festivals in May, about once every two or three years; on such occasions from three to five hundred trained voices are thrown together in concerts for one week, some distinguished singer from some other city is generally invited to lead on such occasions, and the whole event never fails to arouse great musical interest among our people. We are preparing for another event of the kind next May.

When first instituted our German musical societies here dubbed the occasion the colored people's "Saenger-fest" because they were so nearly equal to their own general song-festivals, in numbers and character of arrangements, if not in musical rendition, and they have given our enterprise every encouragement. This being the case, everybody, press and people, soon learned to call our Grand Union musical festival "Suengerfest" and we have been rather proud of it than otherwise. Almost anyone who understands the subject, can see that the Indianapolis *Leader* does not understand it.

The exact amount of success the *Leader* has had in changing the names of the various colored newpapers of the country to suit its own ideas, we have not learned. We entertain the opinion from the above article, that in entering upon this new and untried field, the *Leader* is preparing to give the colored musical world a deal of hearty laughter, as it shall trust its head into musical measures when there are no—oats, and bray, and bray, trying to cultivate or change its voice from what nature created it.

We are not disposed unkindly to our neighboring city's paper, and if the above article has not appeared in that issue of the *Leader* wherein the inside was printed upside-down, we would have paid some attention to it through its columns, but since it has been reprinted in your ADVOCATE in a manner calculated to attract attention we deem it of importance to send this correction with the request that it be inserted.

Louisville Saengerfest Committee: William H. Gibson, Pres.; H. C. Weeden, Sec.; N. R. Hapen, Musical Director.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Senator Brown seems likely to make the best record for statesmanship which the South has furnished if he continues the course so well begun in Congress. At present, many southern men will object to the proposed national supervision of the schools, on the old ground of interfering with state rights. As usual when southern men talk of state rights, some phase of the Negro question comes in to account for their opinions; and in this case it is because of the fear that the mixed schools for the races will be involved. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one who will dispassionately examine the subject that national aid should only be given to schools open to all the children within reach of them—the only schools fit for the youth of a republic. In any other schools the same injustice will be shown to the colored people that exists under the present systems, the same injurious spirit of arrogance in the white race, and of subjection in the Negroes, which has caused our national troubles will still be cultivated. The mixed schools are needed among us because separate schools cannot be maintained efficiently in the sparsely settled rural districts of the South, where the present systems have scarcely taken any hold, though they are accomplishing a great deal in the towns. They are necessary not only to make the school systems, effective and to harmonize the two races found upon our soil, but also for the good of the country; for such is the strength of the color-phobia now existing in the Old Dominion, that unless new comers among us accept our prejudices and treat the black man as we treat him, they are rendered uncomfortable, and have sometimes been forced to flee our borders. If he had no longer any deprivation to complain of there could not be two opinions as to his treatment, and the old bone of contention might be forever dropped.

The most liberal among the democrats admit that the tendencies of the times all point toward the mixed schools, which already exist to some extent in about 16 of the states, but think two generations will pass away before they are established in the South. It is a curious feature of this subject that very many of the colored people advocate schools. With the ignorant class this is from the fear of what one of my old African neighbors calls "a everlastin' fracas all the time," but with those better edu-

(*Continued on second page.*)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

Mr. George W. Hardmond, whose obituary notice was published in our last issue and whose memorial service takes place to-morrow at the Berean church in this city, was at one time one of our most active agents. Beginning as a subscriber after his departure from this city, he competed for and received a prize we were then offering. Afterwards he went into the general work of soliciting subscribers as far as he could do so without neglect to his business. He continued in this relation, performing his duties acceptably until he interested himself in the publication of *The Exodus*.

For more than ten years we had a personal acquaintance with *Mr.* Hardmond and we can freely say that he was a model young man,—one who had, as we believe, not a single personal enemy. He was enterprising, industrious, peaceable—a gentleman. *Transeat in exemplum.*

BARBERS AND BARBERSHOPS.

There are many things to which we are so accustomed by our daily experiences that we never express the slightest objection to, or abhorence of them, although they are in themselves as revolting as they can be to all our ideas of justice and consistency.

This is one reason why the American system of human slavery was so iniquitous. It made the slave, as a rule, far more contented with his lot than an observer, who, beholding him toiling under the heavy burdens, would believe possible. Tocqueville in his work on "Democracy in America," alludes to this as one of the things in which modern slavery was more ingenious than that of the ancients. In the former no obstacle was put in the way of the cultivation of the mind of the bondman, hence some of the greatest intellects of antiquity we find were slaves—Aesop, Terence and Euclid. In that of the nineteenth century not only was the cultivation of the slave forbidden by law, but every exertion was put forth to degrade him to the level of a mere human machine without either aspiration of thought or the power of will.

Emancipation has not emancipated us from this low level. The wounds made by the fetters of slavery have not healed. There are many rights and privileges which should go with citizenship which we do not possess, and we seem perfectly contonted about the matter as if "nothing remained for us to do," until by some almost fortuitous combination of circumstances we are forcibly reminded of the immense inequality between us and the white people as to the social planes on which we dwell.

Last Monday a gentleman walking along Pennsylvania Avenue thought he would get shaved, so he walked into the first respectably-looking barbershop he spied, which happened to be that of Mr. Carter Stewart in Willard's. There was confusion after this gentleman made his mission known. Mr. Stewart evidently was embarrassed, for he went through many gymnastic performances before he could say "I am sorry, Sir, that I cannot accommodate you; it would ruin my business, but I will send a man to your room and see that you are put to no further expense." The gentleman, of course, declined. What was the matter? He was a *colored* merchant from one of the West India Islands on his way to England, where he was in part educated, to further his business interests. Being colored he was refused.

Now it may be a fact that the constant practice of colored visitors to some barbershops might affect the trade therein, and it may also be true that colored men, as a rule, who have any self respect carefully shun those shops; but when any respectable man, apparently a stranger, visits an establishment of that kind, we do not see how any colored barber, the *proprietor* of the place of business, can fail to accommodate him without feeling at the same time a degree of degradation and self abasement which should cause him to get out of the barber's business as soon as possible. How any one with any pride of race or any spark of manhood in him can refuse to accommodate any one under such circumstances and *at the same time* contend for or expect civil-rights in a bar room, in an ice cream saloon, or in a hotel, we cannot divine, for the principle underlying them all is the same.

Better far that no colored barbers were *proprietors* of such shops than that they should enforce a policy and give approval to a prejudice which continues to cast their deadly blight upon us.

That we be understood as not intending anything personal, we would say that the writer has a brother a barber, but we are proud to say that we have yet to hear of his refusing to shave a man because of his color.

PERSONAL.

Memorial Service in honor of the late George W. Hardmond were held at Shiloh Presbyterian church, New York last Sunday evening.

The building was filled to overflowing. Many went off who could not get in. The school and the Young Men's Christian Association of which the deceased was a member turned out in a body. A floral pillow of rest in the centre of which was the picture of the deceased and above which was a beautiful white dove, was among the floral decoratiens.

RICHMOND NOTES.

A Word About Politics.

Politics are as dead in Richmond as the last herring in the box and a thousand circulars calling conventions, conferences, caucusses, or what not make the racket *quantum sufficit* to the uneven tide of affairs as it exists to-day.

The recent call for a convention of colored men to assemble at Petersburg on March the 14, for certain purposes therein recited, don't seem to pan out much. People are generally tired of conventions, that is, when called by a lot of interminable sore heads, disgumthal-disgum-gavigum-philcoted-chronic-growling quarrelsome idle street-corner politicians. There will not be much done here, in this state, in Republican politics until the new cabinet is announced and when some thing definite shall issue forth from the new administration.

There is a current rumor afloat that General Garfield has signified his intention to send into the Senate very soon after his inauguration, the name of a very prominent colored man for a representative position, whether it be a post office or collector of internal revenue, I am not prepared to say. I have heard it said that General Garfield expressed himself very favorably towards the colored people of this state, especially so, in relation to the manner in which they voted last November, and now he is disposed, so it seems, to recognize that fact by giving Virginia what she has never had—a representative place filled by a colored man.

Mark my words for it, that if there is any opposition to this plan or idea of the President-elect, it will come from a certain class of colored men in this state, whom, I have already referred to, in this letter, and whom I will now allude to again as the "Dog in the manager."

BALTIMORE NOTES.

One of the most fashionable and largest weddings that has taken place in our city came off on Tuesday evening 25th inst., at eight o'clock. At an early hour, Sharp St. Church, one of our leading places of worship, was brilliantly illumined and the vast auditorium and gallery filled with the invited guests. Five hundred invitations had been issued, reaching as far as Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Frederick and Cumberland cities Md., and Chicago,

The carriages reached from Lombard to Pratt sts., and there was a very brilliant display of dress, especially among the ladies. As the bell in the dome of the City Hall struck eight, there appeared upon the scene a carriage containing the bridesmaid and groomsman, which was immediately followed by Miss Anna Ridout, the bride, and Mr. Elijah Fredricks, the groom. At this moment there was little excitement and anxiety to see the bride. Prof. Dungee who presided at the organ, raised the sweet music of Mendelshon to accompany them to the altar. Rev. J. S. Holmes performed the ceremony, assisted by Revs. Wm. H. Weaver, Ryan, of Harper's Ferry, Young, of Green Spring, Md., and Steele. During the ceremony the soft dulcet tones of the organ could be heard and were louder when the march to the residence began. The ushers were Messrs. Lewis Powell, Joseph Green, Frank Hayward and John Purnell, who were handsomely attired and each kept busy seating the guests at church.

Among those present at the church were, Mr. Shoemaker and family, the manager of Adams Express Company, Dr. and Mrs. Chatard and family, the leading city physician, Mr. Edward Murray, a visitor of Dr. Dawson, from the North, and others who represent the cultured and wealthy.

The bride wore pearl colored silk, trimmed with lace and orange blossoms with a long streaming white veil suspended from the head and the groom was attired in a full suit of broadcloth with handsome "boutoniers." Miss Mary Brooks, the bridesmaid, wore a satin dress trimmed with lace and apple blossoms, and Mr. Lewis Helght, the groomsman, was also handsomely attired in his suit of broadcloth. At the residence, which was 99 Cathedral St., the crowd was appalling. The surrounding streets were lined with hacks and the scene was confounding. As the reporter walked in, the first sight to meet his eyes was a large circular basket of choice flowers, and rare plants—the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker. Their fragrance filled the double parlor; and the brilliant light of the wax candles in their silver setting, brought out every part of each flower. The bride was found seated upon a fine cushion sofa, surrounded by congratulators, expressing best wishes for health, prosperity and happiness. Upon going up stairs the reporter was conducted to a room where the presents were. Such a sight as presented itself beggars description. Allow your mind to scale the milliner, the furniture, hardware, grocer, tinner, picture, jewellery and other stores, and probably you would gather them in—Miss Laura McCann, of Chicago, sent a large glass bowl with green embellishments and grassy trimmings, together with mats of japanese fixture and tidies. Miss Cross, of Chicago, sent a handsome set of thin goblets, something very rare and seldom in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker sent a 40 piece set of dishes, fine flutted shams for pillows, silver knives and forks. There were many gifts of silver upon the table in the bride's palace-like room, besides chromos, mottoes, and so forth. Every guest retired with a piece of the bride's cake inclosed with the impression that it was the largest gathering ever witnessed at a wedding. Among those present were Misses Alice Mills, Laura Johnson, Misses Murray, Hattie Squire, Mamie Thomas, Miss Smothers, Miss Derrick, Miss Hall, Dr. Weems and family, Mr. and Mrs. Winder, Mr. Togood and family, Mr. Jas. Davis, Mrs. Isaiah Carrington of Green Spring, Md., Messrs. D. D. Dickson, John Parnell, Frank Heyward, Joseph Green, Lewis Powell, Mr. Wells and many others. They have my best wishes for success and happiness.

At the St. Paul's Syceum last Monday evening, Prof. J. P. Sampson, was engaged in an earnest debate with Mr. D. D. Dickson upon the "Right of persons to vote who cannot read nor write. The Professor was eloquent in speech and convincing in argument and retired with the laurel of victory wrapped about him. He defended the affirmative and Mr. Dickson the negative. The debate for 31st is, "Can Blaine serve his country better in the Cabinet than in the Senate." Mr. Wyman of the "Dime Express" will defend the affirmative and Mr. Thos. Dickson the negative A lively time is anticipated. The Lyceum meets at No. 5 Courtland Street every Monday evening.

Mrs Chas. Hedges who has been spending some time in Springfield, Mass., returned on Saturday in excellent health and was gladly received by her many friends. She is Madam of Rev. Chas. Hedges.

Subscribers desiring a notice of their entertainments must send complimentary tickets to D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., where the ADVOCATE is for sale.

Two more prominent persons have subscribed for the ADVOCATE, who shall be the next—only 50 cents for three months.

Buy the ADVOCAEE 84½ St. Paul St. Come early or else they will all be gone.

(*Continued from first page.*)

cated, some of them graduates of mixed schools, the question is regarded from a wholly selfish standpoint. After a long struggle, it is now generally conceded that colored schools shall have colored teacners, a privilege greatly prized by the Negroes, and as the colored teachers think that one result of mixed schools would be the universal employment of white teachers, they are disposed to hold on to their places, the welfare of their race and the country to the contrary, notwithstanding. One of the most cultivated men I have met, a graduate of Dartmouth college, takes this position as to the common schools, though he is very earnest in thinking that the higher institutions of learning should be open to all classes.—*Orra Langhorne in the Springfield Republican.*

Having "married" last week a young lady who is still free, single and disengaged to a gentleman who has no existence we to do justice to all concerned give the following:

Isaiah Mitchell formerly Richmond, Va., was married to Lucinda S. Contee the elder daughter of J. R. and Laura V. Contee, of this city.

The ceremony was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, the bridal party entering the parlor at the appointed hour 7 o'clock, p. m., the groom's mother on the arm of J. R. Contee jr., the bride's mother on the arm of the groom. Miss Finetta Ward, the bridesmaid, upon the arm of Mr. G. S. Contee, "the best man," were followed by the bride leaning on her father's arm. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Grimke. After a few minutes congratulations, the bridal party at once repaired to their residence No. 1936 9th St. n. w., where they received their many friends from eight to eleven o'clock p. m. Among these present were Mrs. Bryant and daughter, Mrs. Carrington, Mr. Pinn Miss Moten, from Alexandia, Virginia, Mrs Hill and sister, Mr. and Miss Waters and many others from Sandy Springs, Rev. Grimke, and wife, Mr. Smallwood and wife, Dr. Augusta and wife, Mrs. Richard Francis and daughter, Dr. J. R. Francis, Mr. Syphax and family, Mrs. Chase and daughters, E. T. Harris and family, Mrs. Frank Bell and daughter, Mrs. Bishop Talbot and daughter, Miss Fannie Fisher and sister, Mr. Merriwether, Mrs. Bruce, Miss C. Brown Mr. McNeal, Mr. Edgar Beckley wife and daughter, Mrs. Carey and daughter, J. W. Cromwell, Charles Proctor, Fred. Mason and daughter, Mrs. Adams and sister, Elders Lee and Hill, and many others. There were many useful ornamental and valuable presents.

Old issues having been settled by that decisive result, new ones, will naturally spring up to dominate and control the politics of the future. It has been settled beyond dispute, that the great financial measure engrafted on our legislation, are fixed and immutable, or until such time as the condition of the country will necessitate a change or modification. The question of a high tariff for the protection of American, home, labor, is also a fixed fact.—*Ex.*

To afford immediate relief in Asthma, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

Chas. C. Frary, of Adrian, Mich., says:—To my complete surprise, I obtained a good night's rest, the first night I wore an "Only Lung Pad." I have suffered from Asthma for years.—*See Adv.*

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," Peoples' Advocate.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

We will print the name and address of the P. S. of every lodge for one year for one dollar cash to be sent with the order.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesday D. M. Chambers P S 115 7th s e.

Mount Olive Lodge No 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P S Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street n w.

—The marriage of Mr. Nathan Addison to Miss ——— Terry came off at the residence of the bride 1412 O street n. w., Thursday night. Rev. E. W. S. Peck performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends.

The bride appeared lovely in a very rich costume of white satin which with the addition of a fine figure gave her a *distingue* appearance.

From eight until eleven their many friends tendered them their congratulations and by many useful and ornamental presents testified their friendship in a more tangible manner.

Among the presents we noted a butter dish from G. W. Parris, majolica pitcher, Peter Walker; pair pickle castors, James W. Green; parlor lamp Emmett S. doz. Burrell; half cut glasses and half doz. silver forks, Fred'k Mason; a toilet set Mrs. Frances Lyles; half dozen fruit napkins, Mrs. Pollard; glass fruit dish, Mrs. Ellen Taylor; decorated cake plates, Mrs. E. J. Burrell; cupid and majolica pitcher by Henry Clay; pair fruit plates, Miss M. V. Chapman, pair celery stands, Mrs. John G. Bruce; pitcher, Mrs. M. E. Nelson; pitcher, Miss Sarah Smith; lace spread and pillow case, Miss R. E. Hickman; pitcher, Miss Ellen Smith; Psyche, a panel picture, waiter and cigar ash holder, Miss Hattie Adams; a horseshoe of flowers, Miss Desda D. Palmer; cake plates, J. W. Green; one dozen cut goblets, C. A. Lemar of the ADVOCATE; pair gold bracelets, Miss F. E. English; silver cup, Mrs. Robert H. Ford; glass table set, Mrs. Basil Brown; one dozen dessert spoons, Mrs Commodore English; pin cushion, Mrs. Sarah West; pair cups and saucers, Miss S. A. West; half dozen silver folks, daughters of Mrs. Commodore English; butter dish Mr. and Mrs. Sarah Brown; half a dozen silver knives, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hickman; lace handkerchief, Mrs. J. W. Green; two cake plates, Miss Mary E. Lee; Britannia ware coffee pot and colored glass butter dish, Miss Bell; half dozen silver knives and forks, Mrs. S. E. Naylor; carving knife and fork, Misses E. Lacey, ice cream spoons, Mrs. Harry Gray, majolica punch pitcher, Mrs. Marshall, toilet set Mr. Clay, pickle dish, Mrs. Francis Hall, water pitcher, Mrs. J. Battle, box of wedding stationery, silver cream and sugar set Wm. M. Ellis and half dozen towels Mrs. Pearson.

The collation was very well served. Long live and happy be Mr. and Mrs. N. Addison!

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—Memorial services in honor of G. W. Hardmond will be held at the Berean church to-morrow.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

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Richard Townson, Cochran, Georgia.

LOCAL.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—The Willing Workers met Tuesday night at the 15th St. Presbyterian church.

—The Ladies Industrial Club intend to give a Valentine party at Bethel Hall on the 14th proximo.

As it is for the benefit of the 19th Street Baptist church it deserves to be well patronized.

—The First United Exhibition and Old Folk's Concert will be given Thursday and Friday evenings February 17 and 18, at Bethel Hall. As the Sinking Fund, Gethsemor and Sons and Daughters of Bethel co operate in this movement this entertainment is deserving of success.

—Wm. Page, father of Littleton W. Page died last week at the residence of his son 729 11th Street n. w. at the advanced age of 114. He was at the of Yorktown in the employ of *Major* Lee and Col. Hungerfoot on Washington's staff.

—W. D. Kelley formerly of this city has been appointed to a clerkship of the Ways *Means* Committe in the *Kansas* legislature.

—Mrs. Josephine Davis, 912 Mass. ave. n. w. is making efforts to accommodate some of the many strangers who purpose to visit our city during the inaugural exercises. She will be able to provide suitable qualities for at least fifty.

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—The concert and exhibition at the 4th Baptist church last Thursday evening under the management of *Mr.* James Giles was quite a success. The church was crowded, and the performances, which were ludicrous in the extreme, kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter.

—Why is it that of the 137 prayer books and 96 hymnals bought by St. Luke's P. E. church a year since, not enough can now be found to supply a congregation of forty? Do people forget to return these books and carry them home with them.

—Dr. Crummell in his sermon on Divorce last Sunday said that a the right which a man has to divorce his wife for adultery is not a reciprocal one, but she has instead the right of separation.

—S. A. Webb and wife gave a birthday party last Monday in honor of his two sons, Sumner and —— aged respectively seven and four years. Many of their youthful friends were invited guests and the occasion passed off with great *eclat.*

—Mr. Norborne V. Bacchus formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has been authorized to solicit subscribers and advertisements for the ADVOCATE and therefore, to receive moneys in our behalf from those whose orders he succeeds in obtaining. Mr. Bacchus, we understand, was at one time connected with the *Leader* of Indianapolis, Indiana. We trust he will prove available acquisition to our staff.

—The Topeka *Tribune* having purchased its entire outfit will be issued more promptly in the future.

—A series of "salvation meetings" was held at the St. Luke's P. E. church on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

—Monday night at the Literary Prof. Wiley Laue for an hour or more and without notes entertained the guests to such a rich treat on Greek Art that Frederick Douglass, one of the invited guests in complimenting it said the society had no right to keep to themselves such a gem, but should invite the Professor to give the public the benefit of his Art thoughts.

—At the residence of Miss Julia Syphax on 2nd street s. w., Tuesday evening January 18, in honor of her birthday there were were many present and a more enjoyable time was never spent. The entertainment lasted from 8 until 12 o'clock, when all left much pleased with the evening's exercises.

—The Ministerial General Assembly of the District of Columbia will meet next Tuesday morning February 1, at Union Bethel on M street bet. 16th and 17th street n. w., at half past ten o'clock a. m. We hope all the members will be present. S. P. Smith recording secretary.

—Third Quarterly Union of the Sunday School Union of the District of Columbia will be held at the 19th Street Baptist church Sunday at 3 p. m. Good speakers will be present, and good music.

—Mr. Noel, an aged member of St. Augustine's church died this week. Deceased formerly lived in Baltimore, Md. He was more than a hundred years old.

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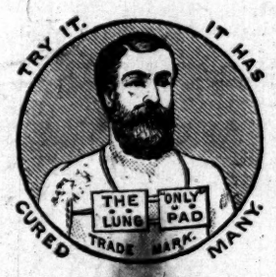

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